



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

p. 640), as breeding in the "Mississippi bottoms as far as Red Wing," about fifty miles below Minnehaha Creek, we had not hitherto found this species in the vicinity of Fort Snelling.—LOUIS DI ZEREGA MEARNS, *Fort Snelling, Minn.*

Lophophanes vs. Bæolophus.—If the Crested Tits are to be separated generically from *Parus*, as the writer thinks should be done, the name *Lophophanes* should be restricted to the Palearctic species, and the name *Bæolophus* Cabanis, used for the American species. The two groups differ materially in structural detail, and each runs through the same scale of variation as to style of coloration, both genera containing conspicuously "bridled" species (*Lophophanes cristatus* and *Bæolophus wollweberi*) and excessively plain-colored species (*Lophophanes dichrous* and *Bæolophus inornatus*). This parallelism in color-variation has served to confuse the case by leading those authors who would separate the two groups to place *B. wollweberi* in the genus *Lophophanes* on account of its general resemblance in coloration to *L. cristatus*; but *B. wollweberi* represents the extreme differentiation of the American group in structural characters.

The species and subspecies of *Bæolophus* recognized by the A. O. U. Committee on Classification and Nomenclature are as follows:—

- 731. *Bæolophus bicolor* (Linn.).
- 731a. *Bæolophus bicolor texensis* (Sennett).
- 732. *Bæolophus atricristatus* (Cassin).
- 733. *Bæolophus inornatus* (Gambel).
- 733a. *Bæolophus inornatus griseus* (Ridgway).¹
- 733b. *Bæolophus inornatus cineraceus* (Ridgway).
- 734. *Bæolophus wollweberi* (Bonap).—

ROBERT RIDGWAY, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Balancing with One Wing.—Soon after reading Mr. Fishers' article in 'The Auk' for April on one wing equilibrium, I had an opportunity to observe this same method of balancing in the common Blue Jay. I secured a young Blue Jay, who had been out of the nest only twelve hours. When he perched on my finger, I turned the finger over, so as to destroy his equilibrium. But he would not be thrown off, but once shot out his left wing and gained his balance. I tried this experiment several times, with the result that he always gained his balance with one wing, usually the left one, as in Mr. Fisher's House Finches. He used his

¹ The removal of this form from the genus *Parus* renders the suppression of the subspecific name *griseus* and the substitution of *ridgwayi*, as proposed by Dr. Richmond, unnecessary.